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### Choice Poetry.

#### SUNSHINE.

Open wide the window,  
Lift the curtain high,  
Catch all the glorious sunshine,  
Let not a ray pass by.  
Oh! who would live in darkness,  
When all around is day?  
Welcome, bright gifts of dreary earth,  
And drive all shade away.  
The flower of odor sweetest,  
Is gilded by the sunbeam,  
God's artist of the sky,  
The ocean waves have rainbow hues  
When dancing in the sun  
And when old Sol sinks in the west,  
The bird's glad song is done.  
Without the golden sunshine,  
Earth would be dark and dreary;  
Without its light to cheer his way,  
Man's pilgrimage be weary.  
Then catch the blessed sunbeams,  
Treasures to life and home,  
From clearest sky, through rifted clouds,  
With health and joy they come.  
And there's another sunlight,  
The light that comes from loving smiles,  
And kind and gentle deeds  
Without it, dark is brightest day,  
Black clouds are all around,  
If cruel words or unkind acts,  
Within our homes are found.  
Then open wide the window,  
Welcome the sun of day,  
Give and receive the love-light,  
To help us on our way.  
But Heavenly Father, grant us  
Thine own Eternal Light,  
To glid our upward path to realms,  
That are forever bright.

### Miscellaneous.

#### The Mother.

The following is from the pen of a distinguished officer. The sentiments are true and excellent, and beautifully expressed:  
Around the idea of one's mother the mind of man clings with fond affection.—It is the first deep thought stamped on our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. I do not know that even in old age we do not look back to that feeling as the sweetest we have through life. Our passion and our willfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we learn even to pain her heart, to oppose her wishes, to violate her commands, we may become wild or angry or headstrong at her counsels or oppositions; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her virtues and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a past storm, raises up her head and smiles amongst her ruins.—Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the early period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our dead parent with a garland of graces and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not she possessed.

#### A Mother's Love.

Writes a pious matron from one of our hospitals—the solitary disciple of Christ among all the physicians and attendants there—  
"In the next bed is a young man who has been delirious for a week; he is very happy, and thinks I am his mother, as he is only 18 and very sick. He is a splendid boy, and another mother's heart will ache also."  
Others, she adds, have died calling aloud for their mother. Oh, what a wealth of maternal affection has been taken to the battle field; illustrating the tremendous power and responsibility of the mother.—Her voice is heard above the roar of combat, and floats on the air of the quiet hospital. Her counsel and prayers subdue the wayward heart, and lead to Christ when no other means can reach and save the soul.  
Let pious mothers pray for the soldier-boy with faith, and all Christians especially remember the wounded and sick in our great host of young men who have left our homes for the field of carnage.

#### Eternal Things.

The earth, as it moves in its orbit from year to year, maintains its distance of ninety millions of miles from the sun; and the sun, at its rising or at its setting, seems at all times to be of the same magnitude, to the human view an object always small as compared with our world. But suppose the earth should leave its orbit and make its way in a direct line towards the sun.—Now soon would the sun seem to enlarge its dimensions! How soon it would fill the whole field of vision, and all the earth dwindle to nothing!  
So human life appears to me. In early years, eternity appeared distant and of small importance. But at the period of life which I have now reached, it seems to me as if the earth had left the orbit of its annual movements, and was making a rapid and direct flight to the sun. The objects of eternity towards which I am moving, rapidly enlarge themselves. They have become overpoweringly bright and grand.

In a new denomination that has recently sprung up in the East, the mode of testing an applicant for the minister's moral qualifications is, he is set to collecting subscriptions on some newspapers, which, if he follows for a week without swearing, entitles him to a license.

### Popular Fallacies about Women.

BY ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS THEM.

"A woman should always be neatly and elegantly dressed; she has no excuse for appearing otherwise."  
Has she not, sir? What do you call those five little animals in pink aprons and pinker cheeks, who hang around from "morn till dewy eve"? What do you call the baby, who always wakes just when he ought to be asleep, and lifts up the full force of his small lungs just when he ought to keep still? What do you call the soup, which must be seasoned to a grain of pepper, and the pudding, which must be baked just so, or there will be trouble among the lords of creation? The cat which must be mended? The cravat which needs only a stitch? The china that must be washed?—The carpets which must be swept? We should call these very respectable excuses for a little dishabille now and then.

"A woman gadding abroad is one of the most disagreeable sights in the world; her place is at home."  
We are not sure of that either; not if she wears a very pretty bonnet, and has cheeks like the sunny side of a peach, and ripe cherry kind of lips. We've seen a great many more disagreeable things, and confess a weakness for bright eyes and pretty hair. Undoubtedly her place is at home; but there is no reason she should shut herself up there until she looks like a cherry stalk or a lump of chalk. Who would buy the coal and candles, the marketing and new music, if a woman is never to set her foot over the threshold? The man that wrote that horses never kept house, we know.

"Woman should always be calm and composed, like a peaceful landscape or serenely shining star." Her whole manner should carry out the idea of rest and repose.  
All very well if the gentleman in possession of these "serenely shining stars" would allow them to remain up among the clouds, high above all sublimity toils and turmoil. But what is the luminary to do when husbands bring home a friend to dinner on Monday, when "wasn't it in high procedure"—when an extra chicken has to be broiled and the best table-cloth whisked out at three minutes and a quarter's notice? Has our critic a right to complain if his wife makes her appearance with face redder than "he pickled beets, and manner decidedly hurried?"

"A woman should never, under any circumstances whatever, lose her temper."  
Might as well tell the wind not to blow on a March day, or the rain not to come down in April. It does them good to "explode" occasionally. A woman, to be good for anything, must have as much spice and sparkle in her as a bottle of champagne; and if the cork does come out once in a while with a bang, why that don't depreciate the value of the goods.  
But let the men preach—it don't amount to anything after all. We hold them captive by every one of their dicky stings and coat buttons—the rents in their stockings, and toothaches and headaches they want to be nursed through. They cannot do without us, and all this good advice is only a very natural chafing under the invisible chain. On the whole, we think it absurd to take the slightest notice of it. Talk away, "gentlemen," you won't hurt our feelings.

#### An Obstinate Organ.

In a small church, at a little village near Brighton, where the congregation could not afford to pay an organist, they recently bought a self-acting organ, a compact instrument, well suited to the purpose, and constructed to play forty different tunes.—The sexton had instructions how to set it going, and how to stop it; but, unfortunately, he forgot the latter part of his business, and, after singing the first four verses of a hymn before the sermon, the organ could not be stopped, and it continued playing two verses more; then just as the clergyman completed the words "Let us pray," the organ clicked and started a fresh tune. The minister sat it out patiently, and then renewed his introductory words, "Let us pray," when click went the organ again, and started off on another tune. The sexton and others continued their exertions to find out the spring, but no man could put a stop to it; so they got four of the stoutest men in the church to shoulder the perverse instrument, and they carried it down into the churchyard, where it continued clicking and playing away until the whole forty tunes were finished.

"Who can paint like nature?" exclaimed a young lady, as she held a copy of Thompson's Seasons in one hand, while the other was clasped by her enraptured lover. "Ah! what soul there is in that passage! who indeed can paint like nature?" "You can!" shouted her brother, who had been peeping in at the window; "you're just the girl that can; you're painted like all nature now!"

By the mistake of an apothecary, at Winchester, Illinois, a quantity of antimonic wine was sold to the Methodists for communion. It was quarterly meeting day when it was taken, and the effect was frightful.

A too fastidious morality, like too fastidious a taste in diet, impairs enjoyment. Those are best constituted for happiness whose refinement is of the average quality, congenial to the world they live in.

### Jack Rink and the Yankee.

Few communities are more strongly imbued with a passion for horse racing than the good people of Natchez. In New York folks talk "sogor" and "engine;" in Natchez they talk horse. They believe in quadrupeds, and nothing else. To own the best horse in Natchez, is to enjoy the full simple of an honor in comparison with which a member of Congress sinks into nothingness.

During one October the "fall meeting" took place, and led to more than the usual amount of excitement and brandy cocktails. The last race of the day was a sort of a "free fight," open to every horse that had never won a race; purse \$500, entrance fee \$25.

Among those who proposed to go in, was a Yankee pedler, with a sorrel colt, of rather promising proportions. He thus addressed one of the judges:

"I say, captain, I should like to go in for that puke."

"With what?"

"That sorrel colt."

"Is he speedy?"

"I calculate he is, or I would not wish to risk a load of tin ware on the result."

"Do you know the terms?"

"I taken book, pus \$500, and entrance fee \$25—and there's the dime."

Here the Yankee drew out a last century wallet, and socked up two X's and a V.—Among those who witnessed the operation, was Jack Rink, of the Bellevue House.—Jack was his customer, and immediately measured him for an entertainment. After the usual fuss and palaver, the horses were brought out, saddled and prepared for a single heat of two miles. There were eight competitors beside the Yankee. The latter was a smart sorrel colt, with a very fine eye, and a lift of the leg that indicated speed and bottom.

"Bring up the horses," said the judge.

The horses were brought up. The Yankee gathered up his reins and adjusted his stirrups. While doing this Mr. Rink went to the rear of the sorrel colt, and placed a chessnut burr under his tail. The next moment the order to "go" was given, and away went the nine horses, of all possible sizes and conditions.

The Yankee was ahead and kept there. "Tin ware" was evidently pleased with the way things were working, and smiled a smile that seemed to say:

"That puke will be mine, in less time than it would take a greasy nigger to slide down a soaped 'ry pole."

Poor fellow! he hadn't reckoned on that chestnut burr. The instant that Jack had administered not only increased the animal's velocity but his ugliness to do anything else. As the Yankee approached the Judge's stand he undertook to pull up but it was no go. He might as well have undertaken to stop a thunderbolt with a yard of fog.

The Yankee reached the stand—the Yankee went down the road. When last seen he was passing through the adjoining county, at a speed that made the people look at him as at that comet, that was to make its appearance to the fall of 1854.—Where the sorrel "gin out" it is impossible to say. All we know is that the Yankee has not been heard of from that day to this, while his "wagon load of tin ware" still makes one of the leading attractions in the museum of Natchez.

"There lives in a neighboring town a genuine son of the Emerald Isle, who, like too many of his countrymen, was much inclined to the use, and abuse too, of strong drink. During one of the temperance reforms Pat signed the pledge, and made himself quite useful to the cause in portraying at public meetings, with true Irish humor and pathos, his experience in the drunkard's ways."

Not long since he visited our city of B—, when he was presently met by one of his old temperance friends carrying a very heavy brick in his hat, causing eccentric movements in his gait about town highly amusing to the young and rising generation, and truly astonishing to his cold water friend, who accosted him with, "Why, Brother C—, I am astonished to see you in this state! I thought you were lecturing on temperance!"

"An sure, yor honor, so I be; but 'dye mind my old experience was about 'dye out, and I that I'd just take a bit of new to make me lectures more interesting!"

#### WHAT OUR ENGLISH FOREFATHERS

THOUGHT OF WOMAN'S DECRET.—The other day while reading an old volume printed in 1770, we came across the following, which shows that our fathers of yore did not appreciate the deceptive qualities of the female sex. That year an act was introduced into the English Parliament, to the effect that "all women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree, whether virgins, maids, or widows, that shall, from and after such act, impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony, any of his Majesty's male subjects, by the means, painted, cosmetic washes, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high heeled shoes, bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty now in force against witchcraft and like misdoings; and that the marriage upon conviction shall stand null and void." If such an act were in existence upon the statute books of this Commonwealth, how few marriages would be legal. No doubt the ladies reading the above will loudly exclaim, "Oh the brutes!"

A woman will tolerate tobacco smoke in a man she likes, and even say she likes it; and yet, curiously enough, how she dislikes it in a man she dislikes.

### The Figures on Dress Parade.

Assuming an army 600,000 men formed into line, single rank, they will show a front of twenty-three miles, allowing two feet to a man, which is rather close packing for free movements. We will counter-march one half—the right wing—and place them as a rear rank, (the usual formation) and we have a front of eleven and a half miles, which distance they would require when marching in column of platoons.—Should the generalissimo wish to make a rapid inspection, if he had the appliances of a parallel railroad track, and a fast locomotive, he may run down in front of the line in a quarter of an hour, and make a hasty review. If mounted on his charger, at a smart trot, it would require over half an hour. This respectable army formed in hollow square, (in double rank) would be nearly three miles from side to side, showing on each front a fraction under three miles. The enclosure would contain 5,760 acres, an area equal to some immense Indian corn fields in Illinois.—When marching in column, it would require a whole day, taking the thing easy, for the extreme left wing to reach the point left by the right wing in the early start. When we add the commissariat, artillery, and other wheel transports, we must give the army two whole days before the left wing debouches from the starting point of the right wing. If this immense army were formed in a solid square, allowing about four square feet for a man, they would cover about 150 acres, and form a block of bayonets a fraction under a quarter of a mile square. Estimating each man as carrying weight of musket, equipments, rations, &c., fifty pounds, this army will have trudged along with 15,000 tons. Allowing two pounds of provisions per diem for each man, they consume 600 tons per day, and if they drink one quart of water per day, which is the best drink for an army, they consume 150,000 gallons—say 1,200 hogheads, which is a clever sized ship load, each day.

### Another Christian General.

General Mitchell, at the conclusion of a sermon preached to the Ninth Ohio Brigade, near Shelbyville, Tennessee, took a huge rock pulpit and occupied half an hour in delivering a religious discourse of surpassing eloquence. He commenced by saying "that he did not 'bot' 'tiber' as the General Commanding, but as man to men, and aiming for the same state of eternal happiness." He insisted that the highest duty of a soldier was to be a Christian; religion heightened every enjoyment, and better prepared him to discharge his duty. A chaplain who was present says: "It was a sublime scene; he left an impression on the minds of his audience never to be forgotten." The effect of the sermon was heightened by the fact that the services were held on the mountain top amid the rugged grandeur of East Tennessee.

A KEEN REPLY.—John Wesley, in a considerable party, had been maintaining, with great earnestness, the doctrine of Vox populi vox Dei against his sister, whose talents were not unworthy the family to which she belonged. At last the preacher, to put an end to the controversy, put his argument in the shape of a dictum, and said:

"I tell you, sister, the voice of the people is the voice of God."

"Yes," she replied, mildly, it cried "Crucify him, crucify him!"

A more admissible answer was, perhaps, never given.

EFFECT OF RUMOR.—A pious lady of the City of Richmond, Va., once left a church in company with her husband, who was an impenitent man. She was a woman of unusual vivacity, with a keen perception of the ludicrous, and often playfully sarcastic. As they walked along toward their dwelling, she began to make some amusing and spicy comments on the sermon, which a stranger, a man of very ordinary talents and awkward manner, had preached that morning, in the absence of the pastor.—After running up in this vein of sportive criticism to her husband, she turned and looked up in his face. He was in tears.—That sermon had sent an arrow of conviction to his heart! What must have been the anguish of the conscience-stricken wife, thus arrested in the act of ridiculing a discourse which had been the means of awakening the anxiety of her unconverted husband.—Religious Herald.

SWEET OLD AGE.—God sometimes gives to man a guiltless and holy second childhood, not childish, and the faculties, in full fruit and ripeness, are mellow, without a sign of decay. This is that sought-for land of Jubah, where they who have travelled manfully the Christian way abide awhile, to slow the world a perfect manhood. Life, with its battle and its sorrows, lies far behind them; the soul has thrown off its armor, and sits in an evening undress of calm and holy leisure. Thrice blessed the family or neighborhood that numbers among it one of those not yet ascended saints! Gentle are they and tolerant, and apt to play with little children, easy to be pleased with little pleasures.

A CHILD'S IMPRESSION.—In Mariposa, California, there lived a large-eyed, beautiful prattler—Mary Cameron. One evening, when all was silent, she looked up anxiously into the face of her backsliding father, who had ceased to play in his family, and said, "Pa, is dead dead?" "No, my child, why do you ask that?" "Why pa, you never talk to him now as you used to do." These words haunted him until he was reclaimed.—Ladies Repository.

### Anecdote of Col. Garfield.

Col. Garfield, who was the hero of the defeat of Humphrey Marshall, is a native of Massachusetts, and has been a Methodist preacher. As such, he was settled at Pitaran, Portage county, Ohio, and became President of a college at that place. He is a man who stands five feet and nine inches in his boots, with yellowish white hair like that of Horace Greeley, and his friends have claimed for him the distinction of being the strongest man physically in the United States. The following anecdote is told of him:

At one of his out door religious meetings, while he was eloquently portraying the patience of Job, a big two-fisted rowdy, who had long been the terror of the neighborhood, and had broken up many meetings, leaped into the circle of weeping christians, and with a wild Indian war-whoop, exclaimed:

"I'm ready for a fight! If yer white minister is so mighty strong as yer talk of, let him jump his length into the old hyena!"

Without evincing the slightest anger, Mr. Garfield exclaimed:

"Yes, my friends, Job was a pattern of patience, and yet if he were here at the present moment, I doubt not he would do as I am about to do; and walking up to the bully, with a movement almost as quick as lightning, he turned him half way round, knocked off his cap, and grasping him by the hair, hoisted him at arm's length from the ground. The fellow being a coward—as all rowdies are—was almost frightened to death, and he screamed out in the most frantic manner, 'Let go my hair! For God's sake let go my hair! I'll never trouble you again. Let go my hair!'"

After making the fellow promise to occupy a front seat during the rest of the meeting, Mr. Garfield let him "drop." It is needless to say that out door meetings in that section were never afterwards disturbed, if Rev. Mr. Garfield was the clergyman present.

In Memphis, Tennessee, a correspondent tells a story for the Drawer, of old election times, that is very rich and very true to the life. It is to show the candor before and after election.

Jackson was the man's name who was running for Congress. He was a bail fellow well met with Thompson, Richard, and Henry, shaking hands with every body, and all that. He got in. Suddenly his manner changed. He didn't know half the people he met—he was too big to speak to every body. A Dutchman by the name of Stoecker came along—a rough blacksmith—and, holding out his black list, said, "How do, Mr. Jackson?"

The Congressman, a crowd standing around, took hold of his hand reluctantly, and remarked, "Your face is familiar, but for my life I can't recollect your name."

The Dutchman, without giving his name, cried out:

"Gentlemen, I now tell you von good story. Yen I live in Jarnau de lort way—or of the town he died. Den dey have election for von nudder lort-mayor. Now dere lies in do von man pic de name of Dinks. He von onler. Now von say Dinks he come long de street vid his pig on pack, and de beoples say 'Spose we make Dinks lort-mayor?' And sure nuff dey votes for Dinks, and makes him sure. Dey den takes Dinks up to de pig house, and bats de pig vita robe pon him, and bats de pig crown pon his head, and bats him in de arm-cheer, and den Dinks sets like von fool. After ville, Dinks' wife she miss him. She run up and town de street look vor him; ven de beoples dell her Dinks pe lort-mayor. So she go to de pig house and beeps in and jump pack. Den she beeps in gin and say, 'Dinks, O Dinks!—Dinks say, 'How dat call me?' She say, 'Dis is your wife, Dinks; don't you know me?' If say, 'Yon pe von fool! How you speek I know you ven I no know myself now?'"

The story made its own application.—The crowd roared with laughter at the expense of Jackson, who slept. I venture to say that Jackson never forgot the name of the Dutchman after that day.

### A Thoughtful Boy.

A boy was once asked by a companion, with whom he was going to ride horseback, to take such a trip as would violate his father's command; but he nobly declined.—"Nobody will see you," replied the other, still urging him to perform the evil act. "I shall see myself," exclaimed the manly fellow, with a firm resolve to do right written all over his face.

Ah! how many children do wrong when they think "nobody sees them." It is a great temptation to some boys, and girls too, to know that they are out of sight—that neither parents or neighbors are looking on. But how mean it is to do wrong, in this sneaking way! and worse, still, when you reflect, "I shall see myself!" One other thing—somebody else besides I always sees when we do wrong. Who is it?

ANOTHER OLD REVOLUTIONARY SUNDAY GONE.—Died, on Friday, May 30, 1862, at the residence of his son, Solomon Pile, in Jefferson township, Dauphin county, Pa., John Pile, at the advanced age of one hundred and twelve years. He was interred in the cemetery at Bowman's church, in the township aforesaid. It was stated from the pulpit that he never was known to make use of glasses either to read or write, and that until within two weeks of his death he was still able to read. He was a German by descent, American born, and for many years past has resided in Dauphin county.

### Beautiful Letter from a Nashville Rebel.

The following polished and peppery letter was written by a Nashville girl, it is said, to her "spicy, turtle dove, ectory," as Artemus Ward would say, who is a prisoner at Camp Morton, Ind. It ought to be published in the next edition of the Complete Letter Writer. She says:

John, I want you to write and tell me about the fight and how many Lincoln devils you killed. I would like to have been there and seen them Lincoln devils keel over. It would have done my soul good to have seen them fall by thousands. As you are a prisoner, and cannot have the pleasure of killing Lincoln hirelands, I believe I will take your place, and I tell you what I will kill live Yankees, I will do more for them than Morgan has done for them. I tell you Morgan is taring up the burg for them; he is doing the work for them. John I wish I was a man, I would come there and I would soon get you out of that Lincoln hole. I would tar their hearts out, and then cook them and make them eat them; but I can't do all I can for you, and when they come in Shelby I will get some of their skaps and hang them up in my room for you to look at. I will be for Jeff Davis till the tenessee river freezes over, and then be for him, and scratch on the ice—

Jeff Davis rides a white horse,  
Lincoln rides a mule,  
Jeff Davis is a gentleman,  
And Lincoln is a fule.

I wish I could send Lincoln devils some pies, they would never want any more to eat in this world. May Jeff ever be with you. This is from a good southern rights girl—from your cousin.

MARIANNE.

INDIAN SUMMER OF LIFE.—In the life of the good man there is an Indian summer more beautiful than that of the seasons, richer, sunnier, and more sublime than the most glorious Indian summer which the world knows—it is the Indian summer of the soul. When the glow of youth has departed, when the warmth of middle age is gone, and the buds and blossoms of spring are changing to the sere and yellow leaf, the mind of the good man, still ripe and vigorous, relaxes its labors, and the memories of a well spent life gush forth from their secret fountains, enriching, rejoicing, and fertilizing; then the trustful resignation of the Christian sheds around a sweet and holy warmth; and the soul, assuming a heavenly lustre, is no longer restricted to the narrow confines of business, but soars far beyond the winter of hoary age, and dwells peacefully and happily upon that bright spring and summer which await him within the gates of Paradise, evermore. Let us strive for and look trustfully forward to an Indian summer like this.

ANOTHER TOUCH OF BUTLER ADMINISTRATION.—The Mayor of New Orleans, who feared a "high-spirited" people would not bear the presence of four Union soldiers, sent the freedom of the city to the officers of a French frigate lying in the river, and invited them to his hospitality. Governor General Butler sent word to the Mayor that any manifestation of the kind intended will come from the United States authorities, and not from the municipal officers of a captured city. "The freedom of a captured city by the captives," he says, "would merit letters patent for its novelty; were there no doubts of its usefulness as an invention, and the tender of hospitalities by a Government to which police duties and sanitary regulations only are intrusted, is simply an invitation to the calaboose or the hospital." The rebel authorities have been looking for relief from the yellow fever, and been neglecting the streets to work it, but Butler made them go to work and clean the city thoroughly, both for their own benefit and that of their Union visitors. It will be a good thing for New Orleans if Butler should be installed there for a few months.

REBEL DESERTERS FLOCKING NORTHWARD.—The Paducah correspondent of the Chicago Journal, who is vouched for as a man of veracity, and in a position to know whereof he speaks, informs that paper that within a few weeks over five hundred deserters from the Rebel army at Corinth have arrived at that place, reported themselves at the Provost Marshal's office, and voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States. These men express themselves disgusted with the wicked rebellion into which they have either been deluded or forced. They come straggling in almost daily; worn, weary, and dejected—and declare themselves sick of Jeff. Davis's Confederacy. Many also reach Fort Henry, Columbus, Hickman, and other Federal posts.

VALUE OF A LIFE ANNUITY.—An old lady recently died in Boston, at the age of ninety-six, who, in the year 1828, purchased an annuity of two hundred dollars a year, by deposit in the Hospital Life Insurance Company of \$1,858.32, for which she was to receive \$200 a year. She lived to draw from the company six thousand and seven hundred dollars.

One of our soldiers who was in the Pittsburg Landing battle, happens to be inordinately fond of card-playing. During the fight he had three of his fingers shot off. Holding up his mangled members, he gazed at it with a look of ineffable sorrow, and exclaimed, as a big tear stole into the corner of his eye, "I shall never be able to hold a full hand again." Poor fellow!

Mary's month ends her nothing, for she never opens it but at another's expense.

### The Presbyterian Church.

The General Assemblies of the two great divisions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, have lately been in session; the Old School in Columbus, O., and the New School in Cincinnati. The former has always been set down as one of the most conservative religious bodies in the country, and it is one of "the signs of the times" when it comes out as in the subjoined memorial, from the pen of that distinguished minister, Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, which passed the Assembly on the 25th ult. after a warm debate. The Assembly came to a vote at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the result was—yeas 199, nays 20. The following is the paper:

"We refer with reluctance and diffidence to 'the cause of the oppressed,' on account of the complicity of the subject with the political questions of the day, and the calamities and perils which now beset us as a nation. The system that makes or proposes to make the relation of master and slave hereditary, perpetual, and absolute, must be wrong, as it is a negation of the principles and precepts of the Gospel and of the very idea of civil liberty and inalienable rights. It is here, we believe, that as a nation, we should feel that 'we have verily been guilty concerning our brother.' It requires no arguments to show, that as a nation, we, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, did not regard Slavery as an institution to be perpetuated, but as terminated in the not distant future. But a change of sentiment has grown with the growth of our nation, almost from that till the present; till we have an almost superhuman effort in the present rebellion, to base the entire frame work of our Government on the single principle of hereditary servitude. It is indeed a lamentation, and must be for a lamentation that the power and patronage of our General Government have to a great extent been wielded in aiding and abetting this effort, till it culminated in overt acts of treason and rebellion.—It is also ground for surprise and sorrow, and deep humiliation, that there are men to be found everywhere among our citizens who openly and shamelessly avow themselves in favor of this nefarious effort, and in sympathy with those who still prosecute it."

The New School General Assembly at Cincinnati passed, on the 22d, a series of important resolutions on the state of the country, drawn up by the Rev. N. S. Jernan, D. D., LL. D., of Troy, and adopted by the Assembly. In brief, they make the desire that Slavery shall be "perpetual and predominant" to be the head and front of the rebellion; they commend the course and firmness of Abraham Lincoln; they state the loyalty of the Presbyterian Church, and their hatred of all "Secession and nullification"; and lastly, pledge their sympathy and loyalty. The resolutions are to be sent to the President, with a letter, personally addressed to him, commendatory of his course, and acknowledging the hand of God in the talent and wisdom hitherto exhibited in the general prosecution of all governmental purposes and the firmness of the Executive.

### Good News from North Carolina.

The news from North Carolina is almost too good to be true. First and chief, we learn that Kenneth Rayner—whom we are sorry to see at such work—offered a resolution in the Convention proposing to punish severely any one assisting the United States Government, but it was voted down by a decided majority. This seems to kill the cause of the Confederate States in North Carolina, whatever else the old North State may do. Whether, like the illustrious Governor of Arkansas, or the still more illustrious Senator from Missouri, it may purpose to pursue its way solitary and alone, or take some other untried path, certainly it has left Jeff. Davis forever.

Next, we learn that all the soldiers of the State, above thirty-five years of age, are dismissed from the army. The consequences are obvious. They are not fighting a battle a la Courtenay. They do not wish to be defenceless, but they are tired of being in rebellion. If the country will bear lenient handling of any one of the misguided States, it is North Carolina.

It is also asserted that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham is to be brought out with all the strength of the best part of North Carolina as the Union candidate for Governor. It is gratifying to see the man who was once honored by a place on the Presidential ticket with the illustrious Scott, in purer and more peaceful times, standing fraily on the right side in the battle of the Union, so soon as the angry waves of faction allow his voice to be heard.

News even more remarkable than this, if reliable, has come to us. It is asserted that friendly and rational debates have been held on the slavery question in two of its aspects. Portions of the North Carolinians have freely expressed themselves in favor of the President's admirable plan of emancipation with compensation. Another portion, however, have discussed the subject, in a more politico-economic point of view.—They are in favor of encouraging a "settling" of large bodies of free white men upon the wild lands in their State, with a view to the formation of the national elements of a free Commonwealth.—Bulletin.

The following paragraph we clip from the regular report of the Connecticut Legislature: "Bill in ans' grace, cats and bachelors." Mr. Harrison was opposed to the bill taxing bachelors. There was a tax already laid upon geese, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without getting married could be taken under that section.



Speech of Hon. E. McPherson,  
in the House of Representatives of the  
United States, June 6, 1862.

Mr. McPherson, on the 6th of June, 1862, in the House of Representatives, delivered a speech in relation to the rebellion, and the condition of the country. He said that the rebellion was a great and terrible calamity, and that it was the duty of the Government to suppress it. He said that the rebellion was a great and terrible calamity, and that it was the duty of the Government to suppress it. He said that the rebellion was a great and terrible calamity, and that it was the duty of the Government to suppress it.

The following is the statement of the particulars of the national debt on the 29th of May, 1862, alluded to by Mr. McPherson:

Item	Amount
United States Bonds	\$2,288,350 11
United States Notes	5,034,250 00
United States Treasury Notes	5,934,311 80
United States Treasury Notes	20,000,000 00
United States Treasury Notes	7,022,000 00
United States Treasury Notes	15,415,000 00
United States Treasury Notes	3,161,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$70,101,955 91</b>

The money article in a late number of the New York Independent, contains the following summary of the benefits the war has conferred upon the country:

1st. The Government is ten-fold stronger than ever before.  
2d. We are perfectly independent of any and every other power on earth.  
3d. We have an army and navy, although hardly twelve months old, equal to that of any other nation.  
4th. The people, having already furnished \$500,000,000 to sustain the Government, find themselves stronger and richer than when the war began.  
5th. Our government stocks have advanced ten per cent. since the war commenced, and other securities in similar proportion.  
6th. Money, which was raised a year ago at two or three per cent. a month, is now only worth three or four per cent. per annum.  
7th. We have an abundance of food, at much lower than average prices, with splendid prospects for the coming crop, in every quarter.  
8th. The wheels of business are beginning to start in all directions, and cheerfulness again prevails.  
9th. Our farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, and citizens are no longer idle. No distress is seen in any quarter.  
10th. The people—the whole North—are more united, more courageous, and more determined than ever before. "Victory or death" is the universal cry.  
11th. The whole financial and business aspects of the country, notwithstanding the enormous expenditures, are hopeful and promising.  
12th. The people have a steadily increasing faith that the real prosperity of the nation demands the entire subjugation of the South.

Referring to the attempt to alarm the country by the publication of a circular, he said the people could not thus be driven to avoid their obligations, and discredit the nation. Let enemies meet, addresses be written, speeches made, and intrigues be initiated. They will avail only to separate the true men from the false, and knit the former into a more irresistible phalanx. As to the irrelevant complaint made by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees), relative to the enormous freight charges from the Vicksburg river to New York, (50 cents on coal, leaving the farmer from 7 to 14 cents,) he respectfully referred him for the correction of this extortion, which the Administration did not commit, to his two political friends from New York, members of this House, who are believed to be closely connected with railroads which compose a part of this line. He referred to the tariff as necessary to independence, and asked whether, if through free trade, we had become as dependent upon Europe as the South has been upon the North for articles of necessity, we would have escaped insult, injury, or intervention. Let the gentleman consider the position of Mexico and answer.

Alluding to the iron trade, sneered at by the gentleman from Indiana, he remarked that iron was a national necessity, as much as bread was a physical necessity. Without it, our harbors could not be protected, cities defended, forts held, commerce protected, and capital saved from easy attack. It is not enough to have iron ore, limestone and coal. We must have the iron in the most advanced form of manufacture—the highest condition in which the ingenuity and skill, mind and machinery, capital and labor can place it. We cannot have these conditions fulfilled unless government, by legislation, fosters and leads it up to the point required, at least as generously and steadily as rival governments have fostered and are fostering theirs. If we could be safe we must be strong. If we, who, in the light of recent events, would place this country in the financial straits of England, carrying his theories to the very verge of ruin, we must have within ourselves every possible element of defense, and every possible means of offense, dependent upon Europe for nothing which we can ourselves produce.

He anticipated many good fruits from the rebellion, saying which will be the crushing out of the specious theories on which Southern secession rests, and the political doctrines which secessionists always inculcated. Because the address of the apostle of barbarism (the democratic address) developed theories which are the life's breath of secession, he repudiated them as false, blinding and destroying. Because the doctrines of the gentleman from Indiana and Ohio would bring us in subjection to Europe, he pronounced them inimical to our prosperity, independence and freedom.

He referred to the attacks upon the President, who, by his administration in the most troublous period of our history, has overcome prejudices, won respect, secured admiration at home

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.  
GETTYSBURG:  
Tuesday Evening, June 17, 1862.

The People's State Convention.  
THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA, who desire cordially to unite in supporting the NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to maintain the UNION OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, one hundred thousand heroic brethren in arms, braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the legislative representation of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION at HARRISBURG, on THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at eleven o'clock, a.m., to nominate Candidates for the office of ADJUTANT GENERAL and SURVEYOR GENERAL, and take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

Chairman People's State Committee.  
J. M. McCLANAHAN, Secretary.

## The Public Debt

We publish to-day an abstract of the able speech of Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, of this District, in Congress, on Thursday week. It is a complete exposure of the fallaciousness of Voorhees, of Indiana, a Breckinridge sympathizer, on that subject, on a previous day. One of the most extraordinary things connected with the present rebellion is the masterly manner in which the financial affairs of the Government have been managed by Secretary Chase, and the high state of the public credit, the bonds being now more than six per cent. above par. This is a proud tribute to the ability of the Administration, the gallantry of our soldiers and the patriotism of the people, all of which have combined to keep the nation above the reach of foreign and domestic sharks, and to maintain unbroken her independence of all such influences.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church on New Oxford, will be consecrated on Sunday the 29th inst. The services will commence on Friday evening previous. Different ministers from abroad are expected to be present.

A splendid sword was presented by the members of his Company, a week or two ago, to Lieut. J. CHARLES KING, U. S. Army, lately of this place, who is now in the Western Army, and at last account from him was at Corinth. The sword is now in possession of Mrs. KING, who resides here. He uses a less beautiful and costly article for service in the field. It was shown to us a few days ago, and we admired it very much. It is a handsome complement to our friend KING.

Hail Storm.  
On Saturday last we had a slight specimen of hail storm in our town; but of so small a calibre as only to excite a little curiosity for the time being. We regret to learn, however, that in Franklin township, considerable damage was done. The crop of wheat of F. DICHL, Esq. was so cut to pieces, that he can scarcely hope for any yield. Mr. Mickle's, Mr. Scott's, Mr. Robert's and others, were also much injured. In Mr. Robert's house, probably 70 panes of glass were broken. The extent of the storm was limited.

SUICIDE.—Mr. G. KAPP, residing near Mechanicsville, (Bragtown,) in Lattimore township, committed suicide by hanging himself with a chain, in his barn, on the 30th ult. He had been laboring under an aberration of mind for upwards of a year. He was an inmate of the Asylum at Harrisburg for a short time, and soon after he was brought home he committed the sad deed. He had been missed by his family only about ten or fifteen minutes, when he was found a corpse. The deceased was a man highly esteemed in the community in which he resided for his integrity and social disposition. His age was 51 years, 8 months and 2 days.

Miss H. E. Sears, M. D., who formerly taught school in this place, and afterwards studied and practiced medicine among her own sex, at Carlisle, Harrisburg, and other towns, with great success for several years, died at Hallsburg, on the 6th. Her bereaved mother still resides at Harrisburg.

The *Montour American* appears to be in *duff* because we did not credit a certain article to him. We found it floating around, and appropriated it, as a *sniff* to ourselves until we found the owner. He having claimed the paternity of the article, and propriety therein, we give it up with cheerfulness, and hope he won't be cross at us any longer.

Gen. McClellan's Division has gone to the front, and our army there is being very strongly reinforced for the great impending battle. Captain Bailey's Company is in McClellan's Division, so that our boys will have an opportunity of showing Adams county pluck.

Hon. Robert M. Palmer, U. S. States Minister to the Argentine Confederation, died at sea, April 26th, on his way home from Paraná. He was a citizen of Pennsylvania, and was for two years Speaker of the S. State.

## Death of Sergeant Huber.

In our last we briefly alluded to the death of Sergeant F. A. HUBER, son of Dr. H. S. HUBER, of this place, who fell in the battle of Fair Oaks, in front of Richmond. We have since been put in possession of some particulars, which will be of interest to our readers. The deceased, soon after the breaking out of the rebellion, volunteered his services to the Government, like thousands of other patriotic young men, from convictions of duty, and connected himself with the 23d Pa. Regiment, Col. BIRNEY, and was soon promoted to the responsible post of First Sergeant, in compliance to his fidelity and soldierly bearing. Col. BIRNEY being promoted to a Brigadier, was succeeded in command of the 23d by Col. NEILL, who gallantly fought his Regiment in the battle of Fair Oaks against overwhelming odds for nearly four hours. When CASPER'S Division was suddenly attacked and overthrown by the enemy, Col. NEILL'S Division (including the 23d) was ordered up to its support, and gallantly advanced to the front. The 23d was ordered to support MILLER'S Battery of Napoleon guns, and for nearly four hours held the enemy in check, who advanced in overwhelming numbers to take the battery, which was doing fearful execution in their ranks. Again and again the enemy advanced only to be driven back by the tempest of grape and caustic rain poured upon them by the battery, and the destructive fire of the 23d. At one time the 23d found it necessary to make a bayonet charge, which was executed boldly and daringly, temporarily dislodging the enemy from a position they had secured. Still the foe returned, their thinned and shattered ranks supplied by fresh troops, and the wonderful contest continued until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when MILLER'S Battery having exhausted its last round of ammunition, Col. NEILL ordered the 23d to rally upon the Regimental colors, and retreat firing, with their face to the foe. It was while executing this order, and rallying his squad upon the colors, that Sergeant HUBER received the severe wound in his right breast that proved fatal. Being observed to fall, he was picked up and was being carried to the rear, when he remarked to his attendants that he would die, and requested them to leave him and return to their posts, where they could be of service. Several friends, however, remained by him, until he expired, about a half hour after receiving the wound, his dying injunction to his attendants, being, "Tell Father I have died for my Country." We learn that letters from Col. NEILL and others speak in the warmest terms of eulogy of the manly and soldierly bearing of the deceased during his entire connection with the Regiment, and especially compliment his gallant conduct in the fearful and deadly struggle of that afternoon.

Dr. HUBER, who left for the field of battle before hearing of his son's death, succeeded in securing the body, which had been carefully interred by the Surgeon of the Regiment in a separate grave, and returned with it on Friday last. The remains were interred in Ever Green Cemetery the same evening, after impressive funeral services, attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

Hospital at York.  
The Government has made arrangements for the accommodation of a number of sick and wounded soldiers at York, and in view thereof the Secretary of the "Soldiers Aid Society" of that place, L. DUNKLE, has addressed a letter to the Ladies of Gettysburg, asking their co-operation and assistance in providing articles for the Hospital.

The letter has been handed to us, with a request that we should say at a meeting of the "Ladies Relief Association of Gettysburg" will be held at the house of Mrs. R. G. HARTMAN, on Wednesday Evening (to-morrow), at 8 o'clock, to consider the call.

Horner's Cavalry.  
We learn that Capt. HORNER and Lieut. MONTGOMERY have resigned their offices, and that Lieut. HORNER has been elected Captain, and Wm. A. HORNER appointed by the Governor, First Lieutenant, and Hiram McNAIR Second. The Company, we have understood, was at Winchester at the last account.

JAMES GRIMES, of Captain Horner's Company, who was captured in Virginia, a short time since, by Col. Ashby's Cavalry, has returned here, having been exchanged.

The regiments are still about. On Tuesday night, a large number of articles were taken from the premises of Mrs. SHULTZ, on Oak Ridge. The depredations are still at large. Can't a trap be set for these "night rangers"?

Littlestown Railroad for Sale.  
JOSEPH L. STORER, Trustee for the Bondholders of the "Littlestown Railroad Company," advertises said Road at Public Sale, on the 28th of August next, with all the Grounds, Engine house, Freight-house, Depots, Cars, &c., connected with the road. The sale is in pursuance of authority given by an act of the last Legislature.

Gen. Banks telegraphed to Governor Curtin, requesting the State of Pennsylvania to relieve him of 500 rebel prisoners, and the request has been acceded to. They arrived at Harrisburg on Sunday, (4th), and are lodged at Camp Curtin, under a strong guard.

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## It gives us pleasure to notice with what favor our young and talented Representative in Congress, Mr. McPherson, is received every where.

We observe commendations of him in a great many journals. Among them we select the following from the *Carlisle Herald* of last week. It tells a truth which we hope will not be lost sight of when a nomination is made for this Congressional District:—

From the *Carlisle Herald*.  
Hon. Edward McPherson.

The Republicans of the Adams and Franklin Congressional District seems determined to re-nominate and re-elect this young and gallant Congressman. Mr. McPherson is one of the ablest men in the present Congress. Always in his seat and ever attentive to his duties, he has done much to promote the interests not only of his own immediate constituents, but also the interests of the people of the whole State. His exertions in behalf of the soldiers have endeared him to the army, as he has been untiring in working for their good. The services of such a man could ill be spared from the national councils at the present time, and we trust to see him triumphantly re-elected. He is an honor not only to his district but to the State, and the people of Adams and Franklin should at once put him in nomination.

The Compiler Backing Down.  
Yesterday's issue, our neighbor, very properly, says:—"DETAILS OF SELF-EVIDENT TRUTHS AMOUNT TO NOTHING."

He said our last paper had "seen articles tending to a controversy." And to all these *seen* articles he has given an evasive answer—not one of them was met by argument—but every side-issue resorted to, by the way of diverting public attention from the TRUTHS we had uttered. This completely verifies the truth he uttered, that "details of truths" are useless. We are glad to find him politically honest for once, and acknowledging that all we said was TRUE—as he has not ventured upon a denial.

The Compiler, unable to find anything in the way of fact and argument to meet the articles in our last paper, claps on the wings of his party, and goes on flapping and shrieking "Abolition"—"Abolition"—"Abolition"! If he had contented himself with this, he might have saved around among those who pay any attention to such wild alarms; but when he says, that we have not opposed ultra Abolitionism as we have Secession, he utters something which he knows is not the fact. All this attempt to huddle off the charge of his making the support of the Government subservient to that of the Democratic party will not answer. The shirt of Nessus will stick to such men, and all their scheming efforts to get rid of it will be in vain. In this great conflict with rebellion, he that is not with us is against us—and the time is coming when they must take a more elevated stand, and present more unequivocal evidence of love of country and of the Union.

The Compiler does not pretend to deny, (and we are pleased to see that he can be honest for once) that there was "stealing" under Buchanan's Administration—but quotes Mr. Paves' remark, that there has been some under the present one. Well, so be it. But have not our great and honest Republican members unanimously appointed Committees of Investigation at once, and stopped the plunder? Answer that. In Buchanan's time, they went on plundering and to plunder; but our honest members now put an *stopper* to corruption. What say you, neighbor. Are you answered?

"We want no underground work." So we said, and so we say again. We have never been a "Know Nothing," and know nothing of the "Hose Carpenters' affair," which the Compiler talks about; and if a few clever Editors chose to meet at Harrisburg, and enjoy a pleasant social evening together, and talk over "matters and things," it surely ought not to trouble the Compiler so much. At least they have done so, and we should not be surprised if they do so again some of these days.

What does the Compiler mean by saying that the *Sentinel* is an advocate of a sectional party based on Abolitionism? That paper knows this is not the fact. The *Sentinel* is for crushing rebellion—it is for sustaining the Administration of President Lincoln in all its efforts to bring this war to a prompt, speedy, honorable end, and to use all the energies of the Government to re-establish the Union as it once was, and make this great Nation as it was in days of yore, a glory in the world. This we advocate; and to accomplish this, our whole heart and soul are pledged. We envy not the feelings of a man who can, in this crisis of a Nation's trouble, use every means to cripple its energies, and give "aid and encouragement" to rebels by rejoicing at our defeats, and strive to weaken confidence in the noble patriot who is now at the head of the Government, Providence-chosen as we feel he has been, and doing his utmost to redeem the solemn pledge he took on the 4th of March, 1861. That pledge he has faithfully kept as yet, and the final triumph of our glorious cause will show that he was "the man for the time."

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## SALE OF STOCKS.—A sale of stocks belonging to the estate of Michael Slagle, late of Berwick township, deceased, took place at the Central Hotel, on last Thursday.

Forty seven shares of Gettysburg Bank stock—par value \$50—were sold as follows: 20 shares to Mr. Henry Shriver, at \$63 per share; 5 to same purchaser, at \$62.50 per share; 5 to same purchaser, at \$61 per share; 5 to Mr. Henry Wirt, at \$62.75 per share; 5 to Mr. William Young, at \$62.75 per share; and seven to the same purchaser, at \$62.95 per share. There were also sold at the same time and place, 2 shares of York and Gettysburg Turnpike stock, which were purchased by Mr. Thomas McClelland, at \$10.50 per share.—*Hanover Citizen*.

We don't understand what our neighbor means about our small allusion to his "visiting Adams county soldiers and finding them well and in good spirits." It was certainly a very kindly act on his part, and beyond a doubt a pleasant visit to the "boys." We would be the last to refrain from recognizing and appreciating such an act—and therefore do not understand the allusion.

Gen. McClellan, in his first despatch, charged Gen. Casey's division with "giving way unaccountably and discreditably." This he had done, based upon certain statements made to him. He has since said that he had been "induced to believe that portions of the division behaved well, and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers, but at present the accounts are too conflicting," he says, "to enable me to discriminate with certainty." It is very certain that the Pennsylvania regiments fought bravely, from the large number of killed and wounded in them. Captain CHRISTMAN'S company certainly suffered pretty severely.

On the 9th, Gen. Fremont had a fierce fight with Jackson's retreating Rebel army at a point eight miles beyond Harrisburg, in which, after a hardly contested battle of five hours, the enemy were driven from their position, and our forces occupied the field of battle. The loss on both sides was very great, and especially severe among our officers. We had 125 killed, and 500 wounded. The Rebels loss is not known. On Monday, Jackson attacked Gen. Shields' advance guard at Port Republic, and succeeded by overwhelming numbers in driving it back. The fight lasted four hours, was very severe, and our losses heavy.—The rebels claim to have taken 600 prisoners.

During the pursuit of Jackson on the previous days, several of our regiments were led into an ambush, and suffered severely. Col. Kane was killed. The celebrated Col. Ashby, of the Rebel Cavalry, was killed in the fight.

From the examination of the Regimental returns, and the Surgeon's memoranda, it appears that the list of our killed, wounded and missing, at the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, will mount up to 6,000! Fearful as is this number, the loss of the Rebels greatly exceeds it. It is reported that Richmond is in mourning for 10,000 dead, wounded and missing.

Capt. McCallough, of Dickinson township, Cumberland county, was killed at Tompkinsville, Ky., on the 6th inst., in a conflict with the Rebels. He belonged to the 9th Regt. of Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met at Pittsburg on the 21st of May.—Amongst the matters of interest on the 28th, we notice that the Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D. was introduced to the Assembly as a special messenger from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, then sitting at Columbus, Ohio, with a communication from that body, proposing that there







